

MOUNT PLEASANT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

# A CHURCH EDIFICE

To Be Erected by the Mt. Pleasant Congregational Society.

ABOUT THE PASTOR AND THE PEOPLE

Ground Will Be Broken for the church society are as follows:
Deacons—Benjamin P. Davis, Edward S. New Building Thursday.

THE ENDEAVOR RALLY



EXT THURSDAY will possess an added interest to members of the Congregational denomination who are in this city attending the Christian Endeavor convention from the fact that the Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church expects to break ground for a new building immediately after the Congregational denominational rally. The history of

the Mt. Pleasant Church is closely interwoven with that of the religious growth of that section of the city. Nine-tenths of the people who were the first settlers of Mt. Pleasant in 1868 and 1870 were religious people and members of churches within the city. Finding it impossible to attend the service at their particular churches more than once on Sunday and seldom during the week, they established a weekly prayer meeting, which was held in the different homes at first and later moved into the public school room. At the same time a Sabbath school was organized for the children. Services gradually came to be held Sabbath evening and, as often as possible, pastors of city churches preached. After two or three years had passed a minister was engaged to preach every Sabbath evening for eight months in the year.

Looking to the future, and as a nucleus for a church, a Christian Association was formed, with a constitution modeled after the Y. M. C. A., so that the different denominations might work together. The association simply supervised all the religious services. Soon began to be discussed the feasibility of purchasing a lot and erecting a chapel or church, but after some discussion the fact was brought out that the association was not then strong enough to support a church, and it was decided to form a stock company, buy a lot and erect on it a town hall.

### Erection of a Hall.

This was done, the association becoming a large stockholder. The hall erected by the company was used for fifteen years as the meeting place of a Sabbath school each Sunday afternoon and a mid-week teachers' and prayer meeting. The people who attended these gatherings during all this time were members of city churches, and though often canvassing the matter of establishing a separate church, nothing definite was done until 1886, when the Congregational Home Missionary Society made a proposition to send a minister to live among them to preach regularly, provided they would bear one-half of the expense. This offer was accepted, and the Rev. Charles H. Small, fresh from his seminary studies was Small, fresh from his seminary studies, was sent to them

In the course of a few months the Congregational Church was organized and the Rev. Mr. Small was called to be its pastor. The mission of the Christian Association and the Hall Association having been ac-complished, the former disbanded and turned over to the church its stock in the Hall Association, this example being followed by all of the citizens who individually own stock. By this means the building and lot owned by the Hall Association for fifteen or sixteen years became the property of the Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church without any cost except the assuming of a mortgage of \$700.

The Rev. Mr. Small proved a zealous and

faithful worker, and when, after eight years of service, he accepted a call to Hudson, Ohio, the membership of the church was 128 and it was entirely self-support-ing. During this term of years the church building was enlarged. building was enlarged, renovated, furnished with comfortable pews and carpeted at a cost of some \$2,000, and the debt of \$700 was

Rev. Mr. Fishburn Becomes the Pastor Upon the resignation of Mr. Small in August, 1804, the standing committee of the church saw the necessity of promptly findirg a new pastor, and the result was that within two months after Mr. Small had departed for a new field of labor the Rev. M. Ross Fishburn, who had been for more than two years the assistant of Rev. Dr. Newman of the First Church, had been tendered and accepted the call. From the beginning of Mr. Fishburn's pastorate the audiences increased, so that additional pews were placed in the already crowded auditorium, and within a few months the ne-cessity of a larger church building became apparent. It was deemed wise, however, to move the church to a more central loca-tion, and in May, 1895, a lot on Columbia road, near 14th street, was purchased. Suitfirst step in the process of building will be

aken Thursday next. Rev. Mosheim Ross Fishburn was born June 11, 1867, near the city of Toronto, Canada, where his father was settled as paster of a Lutheran church. In 1879 Mr. Fishburn's parents returned to s parents returned to Pennsyleir native state, and there he received his early education. He was graduated at the Fitting School of Thiel College in 1883, at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1887, and at the Divinity School of Yale University in 1891. Shortly after completing his theological course he was ordained paster of the Congrega-tional Church at Roxbury, Conn. From Roxbury he came to Washington in 1892 to accept the assistant pastorate of the

First Congregational Church. For two and a half years he remained with the First Church until in November, 1894, he accepted a call to the Mt. Pleasant pasaccepted a call to the Mt. Pleasant pastorate. Eighty persons have been received into the membership of the church. The Sunday school has largely increased, and all the working organizations have developed in activity. The Junior Society of Christian Endeavor, under the care of Mrs. Fishburn, has become, in point of numbers and contributions, the barner society of the District Union. During the last two years the church and ing the last two years the church and the various societies have raised for home expenses and benevolent objects more than

\$14,000. The officers of the church and of the



Rev. J. Ross Fishburn.

Peck, John B. Sleman and David S. Carll. Deaconesses-Mrs. N. E. Young, Mrs. F. L. Campbell. Standing committee, pastor, deacons, dea-

Standing committee, pastor, deacons, deaconesses and the following members-at-large: Sanford W. Smith, W. J. Bowman; clerk, William H. Ronsayille; treasurer, Washington D. Quinter.

Officers of the society—President, General Ellis Spear; trustees, N. E. Young, F. L. Campbell, T. C. Dulin, L. S. Emery, H. H. Parmenter; treasurer, George U. Rose, Jr.; financial secretary, Wm. H. Ronsaville.

The New Edifice.

The church is to be built on ground which is situated on Columbia road just west of 14th street, is 80 feet by 100, and

faces north. The building, which will have a frontage of 70 feet and a depth of the lot, will cover all of this ground when the projections are taken into account. The general style of the building will be Romanesque, and the material employed will be of a fine grade of press brick and Hummelstown brown stone. The general style of the building The stone work will be used up to the window sills of the second story. At the northwest corner of the building there is to be a square tower of brick, with an open belfry at the top. This tower will be 105 feet from base to peak. The front face of the church will contain a centra projection finished with a gable. This feature is to be repeated on each of the sides, while at the northwest corner there

will be a circular bay window running from the basement to the second story.
The tower and the bay window will be handsomely ornamented. Flanked on each side by the tower and bay window is to be the main entrance This entrance will be through an arched circular doorway, protected by wrought fron double gates. Brown stone will be

extensively used in the portion of the front immediately adjoining the doorway, and the latter will be deeply recessed.
As the floor of the main auditorium will be raised six feet above the grade line there will be nine broad stone steps to the front entrance.

On the east side, which is bounded by an alley, there will be an entrance leading by means of a corridor to the auditorium. The entire building will be covered by a slate roof, broken here and there by gables. The structure is to be two stories and a basement in height as far as regards the front portion. The auditorium is to be in the rear and will be reached by a main corridor ten feet wide. This corridor will be twenty-four feet long and will open directly into the arched recess of the doorway.

## The Sunday School Room.

To the right of the entrance will be the pastor's study, occupying all of the lower portion of the tower. The next room beyond the study will be a large reading room having an entrance into the corridor and into the auditorium. Corresponding to these two rooms on the left of the corridor there will be a parlor twenty-one feet by twenty-eight feet nine inches. Between the parlor and auditorium is another and smaller corridor, opening into the side entrance and containing stairways leading to the floor above and to the basement underneath.

A broad staircase of oak will lead to A broad staircase of oak will lead to the Sunday school department, which occupies the second floor in the front of the building. In the tower room is to be located the Bible class room, and immediately adjoining it will be the library. The rest of the space, forty-nine feet by thirty-four feet six inches, will be divided into Sunday school class room, separated by rolling partitions. Over one-naif of the side of the room nearest the auditorium is left open, and therefore the torium is left open, and therefore the school room can be at any time used as a place to accommodate any overflow from place to accommodate any overnow from the church proper. In order, however, that the sessions of the Sabbath school may be conducted without any interfer-ence from services that might be held in the church there will be folding glass

The dimensions of the floor of the main auditorium will be sixty-three feet nine inches by sixty-eight feet six inches. The mean distance from the sloping floor to the ceiling will be about thirty-three feet. The ceiling will be finished with steel panels. The end of the auditorium will be occupied by a large pulpit platform, while to the right will be the place for the choir gallery.

Supper Room and Kitchen. The walls of the auditorium will be paneled and wainscoted to a height of seven feet. The architect has prepared special designs for the wood work and also for decorations to the organ case. The pews will be arranged in semi-circular order, with two wide central aisles and two side aisles. It is expected that 750 people can be seated, and if found necessary gal-leries can be erected. The wood work of

the entire first floor will be of white oak and the walls will be sand finished.

Underneath the entire church there will be a basement completely finished. This basement will contain a supper room in the front part under the parlor and front corridor, which will be twenty-nine feet nine inches by forty feet, with a serving room directly under the reading room above. Adjoining the serving room to above. Adjoining the serving room to the rear there will be a kitchen thirteen feet six inches by nineteen feet. This kitchen is to be thoroughly equipped with ranges, sinks and dressers and a pantry. Back of the kitchen will be the boiler room and coal ceilar. In the rear of the boiler room will be toilet rooms.

The rear portion of the beamment is to

The rear portion of the basement is to be occupied by an amusement hall forty-eight feet long by sixty-eight feet wide directly under the auditorium above. The entire structure is to be heated by The entire structure is to be heated by steam. The architect is Mr. B. Frank Meyers of this city. It is expected to have the church so far advanced that services can be held in at least a portion of it by next Christmas. It is estimated that the cost of the church and lot will be in the neighborhood of \$40,000.

# "X" RAYS AND CONSUMPTION.

The Condition of the Lungs Clearly Shown by the Fluoroscope.

'rom the Boston Transcript, June 10. More interest is taken in the cathode ray exhibit in Mechanics' building, where the meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Soelety is being held, than in all the other exhibits put together, and Russell Hall was crowded all the morning with medical men inxious to see the revelations which were being made there by the new light. Dr. E. A. Codman has charge of the exhibit, and is one of the largest and most complete ver shown anywhere.

of a man's body, penetrated by the cathode rays, is shown. This is done by throwing the shadow from the tube on a large canvas screen forming one side of a box in which the observer sits. By means of this apparatus the interior of the man's chest could be plainly seen, with the outline of the different organs against the light from the tube. The man who was shown this morning was a consumptive, having had a morning was a consumptive, having had a cough for about two years, and the cathode ray showed his condition very distinctly. The right lung, which was healthy, was penetrated by the light so that the ribs on the front and back could be seen plainly, but on the left side the lung was tuberculous, and the ray did not penetrate see lous, and the ray did not penetrate, so that only a dark mass could be seen. This exhibition caused the greatest interest, not only among those of the physicians who make a specialty of diseases of the lungs, but among nearly all who attended the meeting. There was a line waiting all the morning which extended from the apparatus across the room and out to the door of the main hall, and, as it took less than half a minute to make the examination, it is probable that several hundred physicians

must have seen it up to noon.

Besides this large fluoroscope, there were several instruments of the ordinary kind on which examinations were made by means of eye shields. One of these instruments was more powerful than the one used on the large fluoroscope, although, of course, only a small part of the body could be seen by it. Not only could the ribs and verte-brae be seen plainly when one of the eye shields was held against a man's chest, but when a pair of forceps were held against his back, on the outside of his coat, they could be distinguished without difficulty. Several of the men there had fractures in some of their bones, and these were plainly shown on one of the machines, giving an excellent demonstration of the value of the cathode ray in medical work.

In another part of the room photographs

made by the X-ray process were thrown upon a canvas by a stereopticon, showing some excellent cases of broken bones and dislocated joints, and also cases where ob-jects were embedded in the flesh, one or two of which it would probably have been impossible to find without the aid of the cathode ray.

### Base Ball Glossary.

rom the Chicago Times-Herald.

Walloping a single-Making a base hit. A fungo to center-A fly to center field. A whistling triplet-A three-base hit. Hugging a musty-Catching a swift ball. Connecting with a balloon fly-Catching a

high ball. Synonyms: "Clasping a high one" and "pulling a throw down." Dying easy at first-Describes a case where the first baseman puts a man out

with little effort Had wings on his heels-Used to describe a fleet runner.

Had tabasco sauce in his arms-Used to escribe a vigorous batter. Larruped a scraper—Batted a high ball. 'Slashing a peach" is almost synonymous,

Lacing an easy one-Describes a case where the batsman has little difficulty in dealing with the pitcher. Unchaining a cyclone with the willow-To bat a ball which moves very swiftly, pursuing a course near the earth

Ambled to the bag-Made a base by easy Embezzling the plate-Describes a case where strategy temporarily takes the place

Tobogganed to third-This term is applied o cases where a runner completes his jour-

ney in a sitting posture.

Kangarooed to second—Reached second base by leaps and bounds. hase by leaps and bounds.

A sizzling grounder—Describes a batted ball which, with the addition of a little more force, would have become a "cyclone."

Popping a mushy one—Hitting a ball which lacks momentum.

Toying with the sphere—Hitting the ball repeatedly without difficulty. Cinched at the plate-Put out while in the act of making the base.

Smacked on the trade mark-Describes a ball which has received a knockout blow. Balls under this treatment usually develop into "sky scrapers," "sizzling grounders"

#### Making It All Right. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bixby (very near-sighted)-"Who's that dumpy fright coming up the road on the Stinchcomb-"That's my wife."

Bixby-"N-no, I don't mean that one. I mean the grand guy with the bologna bloomers.' Stinchcomb-"That's your wife."

From Life.

### TO WASH THE BLOOD.

A Simple Salt and Water Injection in How the Elements Carry Plants to Place of Transfusion. Washing the blood is the latest remedy From Meeban's Monthly.

for diseases brought on by, or causing, a sluggish circulation and low state of the blood. The washing process is performed by plain sait and water. From a pint to two quarts of water are injected into the system by means of an ordinary hypodermic syringe. A vein is opened in the arm of the patient

the salt water injected in large doses. A profuse perspiration and general activity of the secretory organs follows, carrying away the noxious matter present in the of the secretory organs follows, carrying away the noxious matter present in the blood. The new remedy is recommended by several doctors, in papers read recently before the Academy of Medicine in Paris, and has been successfully employed in numerous instances. If in cases of anaemia, typhoid, hemorrhages, sudden shock, and even in cases of intoxication, this blood washing, it is said, works wonders. For some years surgeons have used a saline injection in cases of collapse after an operation. It is the most powerful tonic eration. It is the most powerful tonic known, and has saved many lives. Its efficacy in ordinary diseases has, however,

with the usual antiseptic precautions, and

only recently been discovered.

Modern medicine has a tendency to resort to simple methods which recognize the all-curing powers of water. Washing the stomach, as practiced by several New York physicians, is of very recent origin, and is considered invaluable in cases of and is considered invaluable in cases of indigestion. A simple bath of warm water is often all that is necessary to restore the stomach to its normal condition, by re moving the poisonous waste products which are not profusely thrown off by the secretory organs. By means of a soft rubber tube put down the throat water can be poured into the stomach and siphoned out again. To wash the blood is, of course, nore difficult, as the water has to be injured into a course, the state of the course of The chief object of interest is the big louroscope, by which the whole upper part

jected into a vein.

It is well known that the blood of a frog can be drawn off and the blood of another frog substituted without greatly inconvenifrog substituted without greatly inconveni-encing the creature. It was then found that a salt water solution can be substi-tuted instead of blood, to a considerable extent, at least, and the frog will live and be as sprightly as ever. This fact first gave the scientists the idea of injecting an extificial serum into the vains of a human gave the scientists the idea of injecting an artificial serum into the veins of a human being, either anaemic or intoxicated. The new remedy is very simple in its action, and can always, it is said, be employed with safety.

### STEAM REVOLUTIONIZED BUILDING. The Elevator and Derrick Made High Structures Possible.

From the New York Post. The application of steam power to the working of derricks and hod-holsting elevators was an improvement in methods of construction of the farthest reaching consequences. It reduced the labor cost of construction to a remarkable degree; some builders have estimated the reduction as high as 50 to 80 per cent. Steam power was eccnomical only in buildings above three stories in height, but since 1877 there have been very few mercantile or office buildings or hotels built that were not five or more stories high. With every additional story above four the economy of the steam derrick and the hod-elevator became more apparent, and when iron construction came into general use, as in the modern skele ton frame building, its use was practically indispensable. Which has been the most effective influence in the development of the modern office, mercantile or hotel structure—the improved methods of con-struction, the use of the passenger ele-vator, or the advance in the art of architectural design, would be hard to decide. They have worked together harmoniously and inseparably. Perhaps their claims to the distinction are equal. But from the beginning of their employment in construction the building trades began to be differentiated and specialized and largely increased in number. The day when the mason and carpenter and painter were competent for all the demands of mercantile and residence construction has long gone

To begin with the design of the building the architect has encountered new problems, which have forced upon him the study of engineering, or the employment of an engineer as associate in the designing of his tall building. In some of the larger buildings recently built or now in course willed by these animals. Much difficulty is ill or now in course of construction, the engineer has been first consulted, and he has had the selection of the architect who should be his asconstruction, sociate. For the problems involved were less architectural than engineering. They dealt with sufficiency of foundation; weight, size and strength of steel construction; lateral strains, wind-pressure and economy of wall spaces. When the en-gineer had first say in the matter he often laid out the heating, ventilating and electric plans as well, and in some cases de-termined the character and extent of the elevator service. But the architects have taken means to defend themselves on this side of their professional work of late, and now the representative men in this profes-sion are architects and engineers.

### Nudged the Wrong Foot.

From the Philadelphia Record. It was an amusing case of the bitel bit that took place on a Walnut street car last evening. A number of passengers were standing, among them being two young men, who faced a very pretty girl comfortably seated at their elbows. One of the young men apparently soon determined upon a campaign of conquest. As he could not attract her attention in any other manner he evidently resolved to do it by gently touching her toe with his foot. To his delight the touch of his shoe was returned with a light tap, and for two blocks he kept up this novel form of flirtation. Finally the girl rose to get off, and the young man who had not previously figured in the matter, who proved to be the pretty damsel's escort, turned to follow her from damsel's escort, turned to follow her from the car. "See here, you blanked idiot," he remarked to the would-be masher before he stepped from his place in the aisle, "it has been my foot you have been tapping, not my lady friend's. If you will come out on the street I'll try and return the compli-ment by tapping your face." The masher was too badly confused by the titter of laughter that passed through the car to respond, but he recovered his self-composure sufficiently to leave the car a safe distance away from the corner at which his chal-

12:10 A. M.

He—"Your father is an early riser, isn't he?"
"I don't know. "Did you hear him stirring?"

# DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

Thousands of Them Have Gone From From the New York Sun. It is said that on a visit to the Island of Krakatoa, four years after the outburst of the volcano had destroyed every living

four or five years has been a subject of thing, a traveler found 246 species of plants much recent comment among the officials that had already found a home there. Esof that city. It is said that the present insays have treated on this fact as inducing habitants of the Chinese quarter number the wonderful power of the wind in carryonly about two-thirds as many as lived ing seeds long distances, and of the rethere in 1891, and that thousands have markable contrivances in the nature of either died or gone to other places since wings by which seeds are enabled to be the census of 1890. This tremendous falltransported by winds. ing off was hardly noticed until about six Theoretically one might reason that wings months ago, when a man who had been are given to seeds to enable them to fly; making a tour of the oriental quarter, di-rected attention to the fact that stores but when the matter is tested practically the result is a surprise. In the case of the linden, the seeds which manage to get any considerable distance will be found to be hollow. The sound solid seeds are all unand living quarters which always before had been in demand, were going begging for tenants. This statement seems rather remarkable in view of the fact that the Chinese quarter in San Francisco is only three blocks long and two blocks wide, and der the trees, or at most but a little dis-tance away. The dandelion and similar plants are continually used in illustration. If we watch a dandelion as the breeze floats over the crown of pappus, the seeds are seen to fall a little aside, and it snaps from its fleevy crown the latter floation. long had a population of about 50,000. However, as the buildings extend almost as far under ground as they do above ground, it can be understood how so few from its fleecy crown, the latter floating away, leaving the seed behind. If we of them as are there in the quarter can ac

CHINESE LEAVING THE COAST.

English Love of Rural Life.

put it, he is once more possessing his soul before he dies. The tedium vitae, which never springs from mere hard work, but

licitude lest anything should go wrong.

rom the Critic.

Fads in Pronunciation.

It is possibly too late to cure the affecta-

tion of giving a Teutonic twist to the pro-

nunciation of those good old Saxon words

either and neither, in whose original there

was no suspicion of an "i," for fashior

seems to have decreed, notwithstanding

that they shall be i-ther and ni-ther, and

so they will probably continue to be with

those who aspire to keep pace with the pop-

ular whirl, until the turn of the wheel shall

bring the correct form on top again. That

But there are two other words that seem

to be going the same road, and alike in op-

position to all authority, concerning which

I wish to make a few remarks. I mean the words evil and devil, which have a close re-

lation to each other in more ways than one

Many of our clergymen have adopted for

these words the pronunciation of e-vil and dev-il, and I am sorry you say that the

Now, the words in question have been pro-

nounced ever since the English language

came into being, simply e-vil and dev-il, with the accent on the first syllable; and no

amount of mispronunciation can make the one any worse or add any terrors to the other. If our clergymen will only bear in mind that "the e-vil that men do lives after them," they will look more carefully in future to their orthoepy and hesitate ere they try to improve on the good cld.fosh.

they try to improve on the good old-fash-ioned dev'l of our fathers,

"White Line."

oft-mooted question may then be considered out of court for the present.

from work performed under uncon-

From the London Telegraph.

commodate so many. In many places the tenants are packed in like sardines, one large room being partitioned off into many, so that the gradual withdrawal from San Francisco of more than 15,000 of the Chl gather a head and give it a jar, the pappus does not separate, and we can see how awkwardly it floats away. It is indeed impossible by reason of the weight for the downy head to carry the seed far away. If Francisco of more than 15,000 of the Chinese residents, while it might never be noticed by a casual observer, would be badly felt by the owners of the few buildings in which they lived.

The causes which have led up to this remarkable emigration are many. The Chinese exclusion act stopped the influx, the bad condition of business drove many merchants away and the constant harassing of the residents of the quarter by the police one be caught on the wing and cut open, it will be found usually hollow or imperfect. In many pine seeds it will be found that only the hollow ones are carried any considerable distance. If we are to look for a single purpose only, it would be just as reasonable to conclude that wings were provided in order that the light seeds might be fanned out, in order that the good seeds might have a better chance to grow. chants away and the constant narassing of the residents of the quarter by the police and United States authorities did the rest. Just what has become of all the China-men who have left San Francisco during the last few years it would be interesting It is one of the weaknesses of modern scientific philosophy to imagine that nature has but a single purpose in view in the arrangement of things.

Nature is a grand instrument in which a to know. Few have gone home, for most Chinamen

few things can be made to produce an infinity of harmonious sounds. It is not fair to assume that any arrangement, however peculiar, was provided for any one purpose wholly.

As to the distribution of seeds on islands,

the muddy feet of birds, their feathers, or oven material for building nests, are more responsible for results than the winds. It would be interesting to know how many of the 246 species had wind-loving seeds.

#### Sperrows' Nest Under the Wheels. From the Chicago Record.

It's a noisy place for a home, but a pai of busy English sparrows have chosen it. Just where the Alley "L" railroad crosses a street, on the outer edge of one of the big iron girders the nest is built. It is made of straws interwoven with horsehairs and twigs, and it has the usual fluffy appearance of a sparrow's nest. Every few minutes all day long the trains roar past on the track above, jarring the whole struc-ture, but Mrs. Sparrow doesn't seem to mind it a bit. She has already laid part of her eggs, and Mr. Sparrow often sits on the iron rail near her side and tells all his friends about it in the loudest of chirps. Perhaps this sparrow family enjoys being rocked to sleep by the jarring of the rains, and perhaps the corner of the iron girder is regarded as a particularly safe place for a home, because no boy can get to it without a good deal of dangerous climbing. The workmen on the "L" rather like to see the birds about. They say that where the birds build—and there is more than one nest on the iron structureaccidents will not occur.

Maine Pays a Bounty on Seals. from the New York Sun. Maine paid bounties on 1,662 seals and o 995 bears in 1895. In 1894 only 385 seals and 550 bears were killed. The increase of seal killing is due to a 50-cent increase of the bounty, making it \$1. The bears have been thinned out by extensive killing. Why there should be a bounty on seals is plain to those who know that in a single year a seal consumes 3,650 pounds of fish, which would make 6,066,200 pounds saved by the killed by these animals. Much difficulty experienced by seal hunters in securing all of the animals killed. Many badly wounded ones escape, and probably more than 2,000 seals were killed during 1895.

No one knows exactly why bounties are paid on black bears. They are harmless animals, according to competent observers, feeding on beechnuts, wild fruits of variou kinds, on carrien and roots of plants, sel cm if ever molesting farmers in any way Maine pays \$5 and New York \$10 a head for killing these good-natured creatures,

### A Forty-Mile Bridge

From Engineering.

The great project of bridging over Palk's Strait, separating the Island of Ceylon from the mainland of India, for which such important advantages are claimed, is said to he again under consideration by the government of Ceylon. The strait is some forty-one miles broad at its narrowest point, being double the width of the English channel, but it is very shallow, in many places being not more than six feet deep. The islands, reefs and channels in dev-il, and I am sorry you say that the dev-il has so got the upper hand that the e-vil is on the increase, until what was in the beginning only a clerical affectation now bids fair, like i-ther and ni-ther, to assume the proportions of a popular fashion. Time was when the stage virtually set the standard in the pronunciation of the language, but in these latter days of dramatic degeneracy, when silpshod English it have been recently accurately surveyed and mapped, and the cost of the work, extending over sixty-one miles, including the Pamban channel and the Adam's Bridge reef, is estimated to reach some 28,000,000 rupees. The plan of work contemplates the connection of the ends by 145 miles of raillanguage, but in these latter days of dra-matic degeneracy, when slipshod English and imperfect enunciation seem to be the rule behind the footlights, the pulpit exerts an equal, if not the greater, influence. It behooves every clergyman, then, to look carefully to his rhetorical ways, lest he teach orthoepic heterodoxy while preach-ing the soundest of theological orthodoxy. Now, the words in question have been proroad with Colombo, the great harbor of Ceylon, on one side, and by ninety miles f road with Modura, the nearest point of the Indian railroad system, on the other If narrow gauge is used this can be done it is calculated, for 11,000,000 rupees more

### The Latest Bicycle Frenk.

From the Chicago News. The Northwestern Breeders' meeting has secured a decided novelty for an extra specialty on the Fourth of July. A balonist will make an ascension during the afternoon and when many hundred of feet above terra firma will drop in a para-

chute astride a wheel, riding it all the while in midair, and when he touches mother earth pedal up the homestretch to the judge's stand.

It was plain that he was from Tennes see. He stacked up against the bar, and, rubbing his abdomen as the bartender put out a bottle of rye, he said: "Gi'me the white line."

From the New York Sun.

"White line?" What's that?" asked the bartender. "Pure stuff, no sugar in it," said the Ten nessee man.

"Don't handle pure alcohol," said the bartender.
"Don't want it," was the reply. "I gotta kill a d—d McKinley nigger 'n I want cohn mash—looks like water—tastes like gunpowder. If you want to be a Comanche Indian on short notice, drink a little of that poison. It is the hottest stuff madiust like the moonshiners put in a jug 6 a lonely path in the Arkansas mountains. But say, don't try to founder yourself on it, for when you get a lot of it mixed up partender.

with your anatomy it's worse than a stick Then he proceeded to pour out and drink a full glass of the stuff. At last accounts no "nigger" has been reported killed.

it, for when you get a lot of it

### Merely a Supposition. From the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Hiland-"Homewood is always alluding to his great trouble. What sort of trouble "Halket-"I think it must be stomach trouble. He is always trying to drown

#### Lucky Adam. from the Cleveland Plain-Dealer. Wraggles-"Well, Adam was a lucky

Barker—"In what particular way?"
Wragglez—"He didn't have to prance
round the garden like a blamed idiot hold-

ing Eve on a hundred-dollar bike!" A Boy to Be Proud Of.

From Life. Mrs. Dolan-"My boy Dinny is gettin' to be a great Sunday school worker, bless the eart sv um." Mrs. Nolan—"Indade?"
"Yes. He has worked t'ree av thim fer
free excursions already."

IN THE BIG STORE

The Trouble a Careless Boy Cause

San Francisco in the Last Five Years With His Escaped Toy Balloon. From the Chicago Becord. The remarkable decrease of the Chinese The small boy had purchased a rubber population of San Francisco during the last balloon in the toy department.

He was tagging after his mother on th crowded first floor of the big departm store, when some one jolted against him so that he let go of the string. The rubber balloon floated upward until it reached the celling.

The boy howled in dismay and his mother dropped her bundles, imagining that some one had walked on him.

There was the balloon bobbing against The ceiling.

The boy held up his hands toward it and demanded that it be returned to him. His mother gathered up her bundles and scolded him for being careless. Then the aisle became blocked with people who offered suppressions

'Get a long fishing pole," said one.

"How did it happen?" said another.
"How long would it stay up there?" inquired yet another. A porter came running to find out what was the matter. A dozen willing people pointed out the balloon that rested lightly against the celling and was shifted about by every little movement of the air.

"I don't see how I can get it," said he.

"Oh, you ought to get it for the boy," said a large man, who had established himself as master of ceremonles. "You bought the balloon here in the store, didn't you, madam?"

madam?"

"Yes, sir," she replied.
"She bought the balloon here in the store," said the large man to the porter. "I think if you get a long window pole and stand on that highest shelf there you can fish it down." down."

It was a 5-cent balloon, but the porter went after it as if it were the bag of gold

that hangs from every rainbow.

He found the pole and climbed to the high shelf. Several hundred people stopped their shopping and watched him for five minutes as he vainly poked in an effort to fasten the end of the window pole in the dangling string. rew have gone home, for most Chinamen become too well pleased with the land of their adoption after living in it a few years to return to China, where life is a drud-gery, and there is little to do but work, string.
At last he was successful. pay taxes and die. The supposition is that most of the Chinamen who have left San Francisco of late years have come to New York

### LONGEVITY OF LAWYERS.

Chauncey Depew Before St. Louis Law School.

The law promotes longevity. It is because its discipline improves the physical We are a country-loving folk, and not all the mental and the moral conditions of the town avocations to which the modern practitioner. In other words, it gives htlispensation condemns most of us can excentrol over himself, and a great philosotirpate from our blood the inherited longpher has written that he who could comng to sit under the greenwood tree, to go mand himself is greater than he who has a-Maying and to watch with observant eye captured a city. The world has been seekthe ways of bird and beast and vegetation. ing for all time the secrets of longevity and The old pleasures, the old pastimes, those happiness. If they can be united, then we that fascinated Chaucer and his contemporeturn to the conditions of Methusaleh and raries, fascinate Englishmen still. Their ideal heroine is a milkmaid and their ideal hero Robin Hood. Novelists may write their town romances and make their perhis compatriots. Whether I may live to his compatriots. Whether I may live to their age I know not, but I think I have discovered the secret of Methusalah's happy continuance for nearly 1,000 years upon this planet. He stayed here when we had no steam and no electricity, no steamers upon the river or the ocean propelled by this mighty power, no electric light, no railways spanning the continent, no overhead wires and no cables under the ocean communicating intelligence around the world, and no trolley lines reducing the redundant population. He lived, not because he was free from the excitements incident to the sonages become enamored of each other in Mayfair or Putney; but a breath of fresh country air makes us all feel that we want the creatures of our imagination to abile in moated granges or in hamlet parson-ages. Mr. Hardy, in his earlier manner, ages. Mr. Hardy, in his earlier manner, the manner of, say, "The Woodlanders," gives us what we really care for most, though, because of the simplicity of rural life (and rural loves), what can be said about them by the ordinary person is soon said; whereas the artificial emotions of fashionable life can be analyzed almost free from the excitements incident to the age of steam and electricity, but because of the secret which I have discovered, and it is this: Longevity and happiness defashionable life can be analyzed almost endlessly, and certainly ad nauseam. Once away from the desk, the counter or the forge, and deep in the very heart of rustic England, the Whitsuntide holiday maker feels that, as Matthew Arnold would have pend upon what you put in your stomach

pend upon what you put in your stomach and what gets in your mind.

My brother lawyers of Missouri, those of you who have been long at the bar and those who are just entering upon the practice of the profession, it is with great pleasure that I can step aside at your invitation from the political excitements and the party passions which call me here as a delegate and meet you in this social communism and happy interchange of these fraternal greetings which lawyers can always extend to each other.

#### Varieties of Honey. P. L. Simmonds, in the Pharmaceutical Journal.

only from work performed under uncongenial conditions, and still more from reliterated conventional pleasures that do not please, is dissipated, as mist by the morning sun, by the sight of copses carpeted with bluebells, by hedgebottoms laced with stitchwort and by the sound of whitethroat answering whitethroat in the neighboring thicket. The very blood tingles with a feeling of freshness, the natural electricity of the scented atmosphere. We win for a time oblivion of all the cares, worries and contradictions of workaday life, and a delightful sense of irresponsibility takes the place of sustained watchfulness and solicitude lest anything should go wrong. Honey is honey always, but honey is not invariably the same. One may buy honey and have a valuable food, and again one may buy honey and eat it at the risk of one's life. There is a honey that is truly ioney and yet can be used only as a medicine, and among the agreeable and wholesome kinds there are some that are more elicious than others.

The difference in wholesomeness is explained by the fact that the honey after being collected by the bees retains some of the physical qualities of the flowers from which it is gathered. Thus it has been found that the honey of the Balearic Islands, and also of the neighborhood of Narbonne, is of superior quality because it partakes of the properties of the rose-mary that grows in both those places. The mary that grows in both those places. The honey of Provence owes its exquisite flavor to the lavender, that of Valence and Cuba to the orange blossoms, while the honey of southern India is indebted for its excellence to the strobilanthes. But the properties of the flowers which the honey retains are not always desirable. There are some that produce deleterious effects on the system. Olivier de Serre states that

the flowers of the elm, broom, euphorbium, arbutus and box yield bad honey. It is also related that two Swiss priests were poisoned by eating honey which had been collected from a dangerous flower. The hemlock of the Levant communicates its properties to the honey of Asia Minor, which, although very sweet, is often dangerous in its effects. Honey from certain districts of Turkey produces headache and districts of Turkey produces headache and vomiting. Medicinal honey comes from Brazil, the heney from that country rarely

being used except as medicine.

The bee is not the only honey-producing agent. In subterranean cavities in Ethiopia a honey is found which is made without wax by an insect resembling a great manual of the natives call it "tagma." mosquito. The natives call it "tazma.

#### A Nightgown Ride. Los Angeles Cor. San Francisco Examiner,

Down Spring street at a two-minute clip, clad only in a flapping nightgown, John Lamoreaux rode on his wheel at 5 o'clock this morning. The few policemen and home goers who saw him were too astonished to try to stop him, and when they recovered themselves, chased after him, thinking he was a somnambulist. The rider attended strictly to business and never eased up until he reached the Park hose house, when, battering on the dear tering on the door, he gave an alarm of fire. He lived in the building at 363 South Spring street, and was awakened by a fire in the neighboring room. Not stopping to put on any clothes, he jumped from his bed to his wheel, and by his promptness undoubtedly saved several thousand dollars' worth of property. His nightgown was ruined.

The Sea Serpent Again. From St. Paul's.





'Why, it's the -!"



"No, it isn't!"